NDRETH'S
Universal Pills.
The continued extraordinary
the practitioners of the
; many of them give it
y to create a new mode
known to the public that
AL DISEASE.
was once almost on the
ive glances of her eyes en
ry beholder of her c
e. The effect produced
ception was, that her
gree as to
her rosebud
universal
knowledged, in the
erate prejudices of
or permit of general
n can feel
They will take the
eral specific above
ity and delicate use
of the cures that have
ndreth's Vegetable
ve impossible.
Oh! how my spirit loves to soar
On Fancy's rainbow wings at even,
To feel her soothing magic power
Whilst gazing on the vault of heaven.
And paint some glorious angel there
With snowy wings and radiant hair
And thus it was on that calm night
Imagination taking flight,
Amidst the deep blue tranquil air
Pourtrd a form divinely fair,
Whose glorious figure was concealed
Behind a cloud that last revealed
That warm'd my mind, and Fancy made
The bright illusion seem so true,
I thought the fleecy cloud display'd,
Soft eyes of azure gazing through.
Was it some wraith who unseen
Had come to gaze on Nature seeming,
And making a white cloud his screen
Was through its interstices peeping?
Ah! no such spirits have we seen,
Bear angel! was it so with thee?
Or was some kindred spirit here
That sweet appearance took with thee,
Who for the loss of it dropp'd a tear,
And yet would not repine?
Or did that tear in anguish rise
In sad neglect, unpitied sorrow?
Whilst not that death had fled unheeded,
Afar'd thee with its flutter round
The arch of one so deadly hued,
Which will challenge all thy pow'rs?
And to that end
Perchance thou might have whisper'd this
Oh! let not earthly cares engross
That respective sweet spirit here,
And cause to vainly mourn the loss
Of one that was so kind and true
And did thy spirit still amuse and
Sweet comfort to that weary soul,
And whisper, on thy GOD depend
And He will lead thee to that goal,
Where pain, and sorrow weep no more,
And tears is for the grand in store. THEODORA.
FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
NAMES.
Looking the other day over Bailey's diction-
ary for the signification of a word in the letter
A—I accidentally cast my eyes upon the word
Arnold—the derivation of which arrested my at-
tention, and has excited the following train of
reflections. Bailey there says, it is the "name
of men"—and "derived from the two Latin
words—hominis and fatihili vertit. a man faith-
ful to his honour."
How conducive would it be to the regulation
of society, and the happiness of individuals, if
every one would acquire a knowledge of the true
derivation of their respective names—and where
they tend to promote virtuous principles, and
fabish an honourable character, have them con-
stantly in view, and carefully conform to their
injunctions—continually aiming, on the con-
trary, to the indignity of such a bauble to be of
an opposite tendency! For instance, the name
of Arnold when rendered himself somewhat noted
during our revolutionary struggle, by his most
foul and treacherous conduct ever traced on
record—he has forfeited, in fact, all title to the
real signification of his name—and by the base
and the reflection, that some one of his predeces-
ors had acquired the denomination from some
noble or more meritorious being faithful to his be-
trayal—he generated in his bosom a noble spirit
of emulation—but prevented him from degrad-
ing his name, by the least deviation, from the ho-
nour annexed to it.
Lavinia says "the first proposition of names
was given (upon as many occasions, as were
found to be significant) by the wisest men in
ancient times—among all nations—was upon a
future good hope conceived by parents of their
children—in which you might see their first and
principal wishes towards them. He afterwards
observes, "Hence it was that the hopeful
and lucky names among the Romans—such as
are found in Cicero, Scipio Nasica, and by La-
cius finally named, were always first enrolled
in their assemblies, and first called out to serve
in the sacrifices in the foundation of new colo-
nies—as Valerius, Publius, Valerius, whom
upon the persons to be named, as, such as
ous. "Some names," he further observes, "were
taught so happy and fortunate, that they have
caused the possessors of them the sovereign-
ty." So that the great Philosopher, Plato—might
seem, and without a cause, to advise parents to be
careful in giving fair and happy names," as
the Pythagoreans affirmed—"the minds as fates,
and successes of men, to be according to their
fate, greatness, and state. Hence the proverb—
Omen nomen, homen omen."
After treating largely on the efficacy of names,
he thus proceeds: "So that it was gross ig-
norance, and to the no small reproach of our
forefathers, to think their names nothing signi-
ficative—because, that in the daily use of their
tongue, the signification of them is lost
and commonly known. But to all, the significa-
tion of these names you will see the good and
hopeful effect, which the ancients of them had.
And without may take notice how first the considera-
tion of our natures, which have good, honourable
and significations, that accordingly we ought
to and conform ourselves—so that we fail not to
be answerable to them.
Having thus, from the authority of that good
antiquary, Mr. Camden, established the remark
I was out to make, by the circumstantial observation
of the derivatives of the word Arnold on the use
which may be made of names—I shall pursue
the thought, and endeavour to point out a few sin-
gular instances that will tend to the further ex-
plication of that subject. For that purpose it
will be necessary to make a concise selection of
those natives which most conspicuously tend to
the point. The following appear to be perfect to
my correspondent. To avoid prolixity, I shall
omit the roots from which they are derived—and
for a complete list, refer such as may have the
curiosity to prosecute the enquiry, to "Cam-
den's Remains, and to" Bailey's, and several
other dictionaries—which may be found in the
Philadelphia Library.

Abraham, Father of a great	Fletcher, A fair vessel.
Adam, Red earth.	Forrest, Active friend.
Adolphus, Happy help.	Frederick, Rich peace.
Alfred, All peace.	Gabriel, Mighty
Alexander, The helper of	mankind.
men.	Godfrey, Affecting counsel.
Andrew, Manly, courage-	Godwin, Good friend.
ous.	Gregory, One who watches
Anne, One who	well.
Arnold, The helper of	Hannah, Grace.
men—and "derived	Harriet, Ruler of a house.
from the two Latin	Henry, Lord of a family.
words—hominis and fatihili vertit. a man faith-	Herbert, Glory of the
ful to his honour.	army.
Arthur, Valiant.	Hezekiah, The strength
Augustus, Venerable.	of the Lord.
Barnaby, Son of consolation.	Hilary, Cheerful.
Bartholomew, Son of him	Horatio, Watchful.
that ploughs the	Humphrey, Strength of
ground.	peace.
Basil, Royal.	Isaac, Laughter.
Benedict, Blessed.	Jacob, Supplanter.
Benjamin, Son of the right	James, Supplanter.
hand.	Jeffery, Peaceful.
Bernard, Bold as a bear.	Jeremiah, Exalted of the
Caleb, Bold.	Lord.
Charles, Manly.	Jerome, Holy name.
Christian, A follower of	Joachim, Preparation of
Christ.	the Lord.
Christopher, Bearing	John, The grace of the
Christ.	Lord.
Clement, Mild.	Jonathan, Gift of the
Conrad, Bold counsel.	Lord.
Cuthbert, Famous bright.	Joseph, Increase.
Daniel, God my judge.	Joshua, Saviour.
David, Beloved.	Josiah, Fire of the Lord.
Dennis, Of Bacchus.	Julian, Downy beard.
Edmund, Rich protection.	Lambert, Famous land.
Edward, Rich keeper.	Lawrence, Crowned with
Edwin, Rich friend.	laurel.
Elias, The Lord my God.	Leonard, Brave as a lion.
Elizabeth, The oath of	Lewis, Famous warrior.
God.	Lucy, Light.
Ellen, Light.	Luke, Bringing light.
Emanuel, God with us.	Margaret, A pearl.
Emily, Industrious.	Mark, Consecrated.
Ephraim, Fruitful.	Martha, Bitterness of the
Esther, A star.	sea.
Ethelbert, Noble bright.	Martin, Warlike.
Ethelred, Noble counsel.	Mary, Bitterness of the
Eve, Life.	sea.
Felix, Happy.	Matthew, Gift of God.
Ferdinand, Adventurous.	Maurice, Dark.
Francis, Free.	Michael, Who is like God.
Frederick, Rich peace.	Nathaniel, Gift of God.
Gabriel, Mighty	Nicholas, Victory of the
Geoffrey, Godly peace.	people.
George, Husbandman.	Oliver, Olive tree.
Gilbert, Bright pledge.	Oswald, Divine power.
Godfrey, Godly peace.	Patrick, Noble.
Godwin, Good friend.	Paul, Little.
Gregory, One who watches	Peter, A rock.
well.	Philip, Lover of horses.
Hannah, Grace.	Ralph, Wolf counsel.
Harriet, Ruler of a house.	Randolph, Wolf shield.
Henry, Lord of a family.	Reginald, Counsel of the
Herbert, Glory of the	people.
army.	Richard, Rich power.
Hezekiah, The strength	Robert, Bright fame.
of the Lord.	Roger, Famous spear.
Hilary, Cheerful.	Rowland, Famous land.
Horatio, Watchful.	Samuel, Heard of God.
Humphrey, Strength of	Sarah, Princess.
peace.	Simon, Hearing.
Isaac, Laughter.	Stephen, A crown.
Jacob, Supplanter.	Susanna, A lily.
James, Supplanter.	Thomas, A twin.
Jeffery, Peaceful.	Timothy, One honouring
Jeremiah, Exalted of the	God.
Lord.	Ursula, Little bear.
Jerome, Holy name.	Vincent, Conquering.
Joachim, Preparation of	Walter, Ruler of the
the Lord.	people.
John, The grace of the	William, Resolute
Lord.	protection.
Jonathan, Gift of the	Zachary, Remembrance of
Lord.	the Lord.

LINES
ON A YOUNG LADY WITH FAIR HAIR.
When first on Nature's face,
Where ingrave Love, fancy's mine,
And wash Dessert in vain,
Soft locks are on her snowy brow,
My lying eyes are in her power,
And, bless me, gods in heaven make,
So soft fancy the world, and thou are weak.
I am afraid my own tender heart or the
case happened, my father would exclaim that you
were a fool, and that I was a fool to have
to love who have not extensive estates to the
derivation of their names—which,
to those who have not extensive estates to the
derivation of their names—which,
to those who have not extensive estates to the
derivation of their names—which,
to those

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

An attempt was made to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, by an ex-Janissary, who shot at him with an air-gun. The assassin and nine accomplices were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus.

Prince Ferdinand, husband of the Queen of Portugal, was mounted by a Frenchman named Mercier, on the 20th of January, who threw a large stone at him; it did not strike the Prince, who was on horseback. Mercier was seized.—He had been an emigrant in the Queen's service, and was supposed to be insane.

Frozen Potatoes.—The Edinburg New Philosophical Journal says, that frozen potatoes are damaged if thawed in open day, but that if thawed in darkness they do not rot, and lose very little of their odour and properties.

Fifteen persons, who were at the Peel banquet at Glasgow, have since died from the effects of the prevailing epidemic.

The house of Medley, Scott & Co. extensive bill brokers, stopped payment on Friday, in London.

Parliament.—Parliament opened on Tuesday, the 21st January. The Reformers were in high spirits.

Paganini has arrived at Marseilles, where it is said he intends to give concerts.

The immense lime trees at Wintzendale, Cassel, Switzerland, 36 feet in circumference, was rooted up by the late storms.

Royal Invalids.—The King of Prussia is seriously indisposed: constantly affected with fever and vomiting. Also, the King of Denmark has a violent cough, attended with fever.

A Princely Geographer.—A new man of Persia has been made by a native prince, Malek-Kassem-Mirza, which he writes to the Geographical Society of Paris, of which he is a member, that he shall shortly publish.

The remains of Malibran are now finally interred at the Chateau of Ixelles, a residence of her own, which she built and furnished in the best style.

M. Raissard has exhibited to the French Academy of Sciences, an instrument for conveying the liquids into the cavity of the lungs and for diluting them. Also a substitute for leeches to an improved cupping glass.

The prince Nicholas Esterhazy is about to marry Mademoiselle de Plettenberg, aged 17, and grand daughter of Talleyrand.

It has been calculated that no less a sum than 5millions of francs have been lost in Paris since 1830, by unsuccessful attempts to establish periodical works.

The director of a white lead manufactory in France, the get out of the dis.ase known as the painter's colic, by allowing the workmen the free use of sugar, stirred in vinegar.

The King and Queen of Greece arrived at Trieste on the 27th ult. were to embark on the 30th or 31st of January, for their own kingdom.

There was a sad affair at Lyons on the 26th of January, in which two or three soldiers were wounded, and a large body of troops immediately for the night in the place square.—The origin of the disturbances was a strike.

Marshal Clausel arrived in Paris on the 6th of February.

Letters from Madrid say that General Rodil is to be appointed to the command of the army of the North, in the place of Estarteus, who was being dangerously ill at Bilbao, and rendered himself quite out of favor on account of his inactivity.

A meeting of the foreign diplomatic and consular agents had been held in Lima, at the request of Santa Cruz, to intervene between Chili and Peru; and the result was a memorial from those agents to their governments, requesting them to interfere, and endeavor to effect an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Wallis an English astronomer, gives it as his opinion that the bright spots seen on the surface of the moon are in the form of snow.

A conspiracy was discovered at Cuzi, in Nocumber, which extended to nearly every section of the State, cause the assassination of one of the ministers. Ten assassins and other parties had been arrested, and in spite of the danger arising from such atrocities, extraordinary powers had been granted to the president, to continue until June, 1837.

A school of Design in the Arts, has been established in London. The British minister, has given 5,000 dollars to help raising. A Committee have been formed, consisting several distinguished noblemen, and gentlemen, for the purpose of raising the sum wanted in the support, together with the representations of several of the principal branches of manufacture.

Lung Exercise.—Dr. Smith and others, according to the American Journal, have recently recommended the use of a toy instrument for exercising the lungs into the exercise of Asthma. They consisted only of 3 tubes, a mouth piece, and a bladder to inflate. The bladder is to be inflated with the breath, and the air is allowed to escape through the tubes. The exercise is to be repeated 10 times, and is to be increased in frequency and duration as the strength of the lungs increases. The bladder is to be inflated with the breath, and the air is allowed to escape through the tubes. The exercise is to be repeated 10 times, and is to be increased in frequency and duration as the strength of the lungs increases.

Adjustment of Claims.—Books for [illegible]

Foreign Exchanges.—Monsters have been [illegible]

Great Meeting.—The president of the [illegible]

Fine Stock.—A [illegible]

Great Britain.—A [illegible]

Ireland.—The [illegible]

Belgium.—The [illegible]

Spain.—The [illegible]

Portugal.—The [illegible]

Prussia.—The [illegible]

Germany.—The [illegible]

Switzerland.—The [illegible]

Italy.—The [illegible]

Turkey.—The [illegible]

Greece.—The [illegible]

Egypt.—The [illegible]

Persia.—The [illegible]

Hindostan.—The [illegible]

China.—The [illegible]

Africa.—The [illegible]

Mexico.—The [illegible]

South America.—The [illegible]

Texas.—The [illegible]

Canada.—The [illegible]

Miscellaneous.—The [illegible]

Domestic Intelligence.—The [illegible]

Commercial.—The [illegible]

Financial.—The [illegible]

Literary.—The [illegible]

Religious.—The [illegible]

Obituary.—The [illegible]

Marriages.—The [illegible]

Deaths.—The [illegible]

Miscellaneous.—The [illegible]

Editorial.—The [illegible]

Poetry.—The [illegible]

Foreign News.—The [illegible]

*Domestic News

GN NEWS.

Evening Star, March 11.

RTANT. FROM EUROPE.

etween Russia and England.

Grasse, packet ship, Capt. t Havre, Feb. 3d, we have date. The most important is the apprehended differ- and England, in consequence re in the Black Sea, of the g Vixen, by a Russian to- ixen was loaded by an Eng- antinople, with sail, for the oing the coast of Circassia ain the whole of that Coast drianople, when the Sultan ely surrendered it to them. ment denied this right, and ac knowledge the blockade. l custom-house regulations established there. Russia gna and Redoute Kale only, ared open, and the Vixen e. When she left, the atmos- there were several vessels ccordingly captured, taken confiscated. It is asserted lowder on board, and that ously made to set Russia at e validity of her claim to n. Russia claims the entire ea, and that of Asia. By ish papers, we should judge , however serious this may e in permitting Russia to er the Turkish dominions, o determined to bring it. It is thought the Sultan and Minor, look to England for grasping dominion of the

ment was opened last fall, ch which no amendment was ort & Cook & Co. he king in his speech to relations with all foreign assistance afforded, under Spain. The fleet is ed there to afford pro- perty, and the Queen's Attention is called to Canada, and the papers to their Parliament.

The Morning Chronicle ment concludes the re- ed to the Duke of Wel- at Dublin Castle.

FANT INVASION

ngton.—In connexion with ort & Cook of Cin- with a view of examining Engine, invented by

ntinuity or momentum, together with the that we are witness- ingery propelled by the principle, exclusive- ion of something on the es possible to give more ial segments. The cog- ionary magnetic force ed by a battery of

House Keeper's Book containing advice conduct of House-hold affairs, with a te collection of Receipts for Economical Cookery—by a Lady.

presume this work cannot be called original- d it need not be where every person's e concerned in bringing it into use.

Play like a Whale—The editor of the Yar- N. H. Register, requests us to enroll the name of the article headed "What recently published in the S. E. Post. On was the production of an old work pub- several years since in the city of New and we are therefore at a loss to deter- whether we must ascribe to the editor, the of having made the story, or of having the annual thereon mentioned. If case is open to.

Province, published at Louis- was an attempt had been made at the assassinate the king of Sardinia. The ly armed with two daggers and a bracelet was not used as he was in the act of ing the king.

leader of the late Carlist insurrection, of Perez, together with other officers, en- ed, they have diffused more general knowledge, ful and other species of writing whatsoever. Their security affords the individual freedom of ry, and the right of every one to be heard— ment—a right which is the foundation and the most effective aspect of mental sensi- tions will relax into a smile at the redun- dancies of genuine humor, always found in them, while the universality of matter becomes an ir- resistible inducement to all.

Among the many works of the kind—except- ions to the immortal fame of their inventors— the work, in point of antiquity, and may be called the original stem, from which have branched out all the literary Ephemera of succ- eeding times. The famous Spectators, &c.&c. are all manifestly descended from the parent stock, and the idea was adopted by all the politer na- tions.

Before newspapers were in use (a fact know- ledge was so circumscribed, that few gentl- emen knew more of politics or contemporary affairs than what government pleased to dis- cover. All who were not of a studious disposi- tion filled up their leisure time with domestic occupations, or rural sports—while their minds remained wholly unadorned. Since that period, how much have the arts of life, and the taste for enjoying it been improved!

Although this mode of obtaining knowledge, can be traced to call for better than a superfi- cial education yet it is observable how nearly it approaches to what is called the education of a gentleman—as defined in *D'Israeli*—it will imply more than is at first imagined. He says that "a gentleman should have a scientific knowledge of all things, and be profound in one —namely, his professional exploits. He advi- ses also, in order to save time, that "readers of history should begin from the present time and advance their studies by retrogradation.

Now although we are not entirely of his opini- on, yet we must confess it a most ingenious one, to abridge the road to learning: we will even go so far as to avow, that a considerable body of science may be acquired, by a constant perusal of the best periodical publications, and we rarely find a person of common capacity, who reads with attention the several newspapers, magazines, &c. &c. that is not capable of ac- quitting himself with much credit—even with relief—on any topic of general conversation.

The Better Currency—Among the many schemes, which our co-temporaries are daily devising, for the improvement of the currency, we think the Editor of the Ohio City Argus has suggested one, which will doubtless meet atten- tion at Washington, inasmuch as it will find fa- vor, with the friends of specie and of paper. It consists in passing a law to make every bank issue its notes printed on *Gold Leaf*.

The French papers make allusion to a severe shock of an Earthquake which happened on the 24th of January in the Canton of Berne, Switz- erland.

We are indebted to J. N. Boynton, Esq. for a copy of an address, delivered at South Coventry, Connecticut, by Andrew T. Judson, at the re- quest of the Hale, Monument Association, Nov. 25th, 1836.

From the articles of association annexed to this address, it appears that this society has been formed for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument, by subscription, to the memory of the patriotic Captain *Nathan Hale*, who was executed as a rebel by the British Government, during the American Revolution.

From the brief abstract, contained in the pamphlet before us, we learn that this lamented officer had just completed his collegiate studies, when the battle of Lexington kindled within his breast, a spirit of patriotism and love of coun- try, which immediately conducted him into the field for its defence. Before arriving at the age of twenty-one, a captain's commission was ten- dered him, and he soon became an efficient offi- cer in the continental army, where his activity, zeal and ardent patriotism commanded universal admiration.

In the summer of 1776, the main body of the American army was called to the defence of the city of New York, and its vicinity. The public enemy had effected their landing upon Long- Island, embodying a force far superior in num- bers and discipline, to those engaged in defend- ing this country. General Washington found it necessary to withdraw the American army from the island, and that movement was conducted with singular ability and success, on the morn- ing of the 30th day of August, 1776. Captain Hale's company were among those who thus for- tunately escaped capture. This was a period of deep interest to the whole country. But a few days previous, the colonies had assumed the high responsibility of independence, an event in its nature cal culated to arouse the British army to deeds of desperation.

The American army sought refuge in the city of New York, and while there, it became im- portant to ascertain the numerical force and con- templated operations of the enemy, for upon that knowledge depended the safety of the Ame- rican army, and perhaps the American nation.

The commander-in-chief, at a crisis so im- portant, summoned his officers to meet in council, and the result of that council was, to send some one competent to the task, into the heart of the enemy's camp, and Colonel Knowlton was charged with the selection of an individual to perform this service. The nature of the ser- vice admitting of no delay, a proposition was submitted by Col. Knowlton to the officers, when young HALE was the only one to be found ready to meet these perils. His youth, intelligence, learning, polished manners, discriminating judg- ment, and fidelity, all combined to recommend him to the commander-in-chief, but his personal friends, perceiving the inevitable fate of a brave young man, in the event of discovery, in- terposed their kind remonstrances, but it was obtained by unmerited, or his imitation, of which a great number attained celebrity in the interi- throughout Europe. The boldness and success with which they carried out their peculiar doc- trines, obtained many proselytes among the most learned and scientific men of France and Ger- many. In England, we cannot, the system never obtained any permanent footing. So great was the spread of this doctrine at this period at Paris, that the Medical Faculty were directed by a royal ordinance to examine its professions. Their report ascribed the phenomena exhibited by the magnetizers, to the influence of imagina- tion to imitation and excited universal mirth! This condemnation did not tend to allay the ex- citement in favour of the system. The report was ascribed to the jealousy of the regular phy- sicians, and their desire of suppressing a dis- covery likely to prove inimical to their own in- terests.

From the numerous works written about that period, on this intricate subject, we may form some idea of the facility with which the influence of imagination furnished proselytes, to the new doctrines.

It appears that two subjects are requisite for the process of magnetising. The one active and the other passive, the magnetizer and the mag- netized. It is also affirmed that the phenomena are seen only on the latter, but that the former also undergoes an alteration in this process. The magnetizer must possess a superiority of energy and vital power with respect to the patient. But if the reverse be the case, either no perceptible effect will take place, or the phenomena will be seen in the magnetizer and not in the patient. When the magnetizer operates on a susceptible subject, he experiences a warmth and gentle flowing out from the tip of his hand and finger ends, but if he wears silk gloves, or covers his hands with any other electric substance, he ex- periences none of this general outstreaming, and the operations are of no effect, and if he wear linen or leather gloves, the result is different. After an effectual application, the magnetizer feels a general weakness in the organs of diges- tion, attended with debility, which is said to be in proportion to the degree of susceptibility in the patient. When the magnetizer is isolated with the patient, by electric larger, the waste of power is said to be not only less, but the effect of the operation greater,—the influence from which is that the weakness or debility is not owing to fatigue or weakness, but is occasioned by the loss of communicated matter. The ef- fects of the operation on the patient are the re- verse. He is invigorated, the sense of the bright- ens flowing and the whole system in his senses- tions, and he seems to have received an augmen- tation of vital energy.

As the very nature of this science excluded the existence of common sense, we must readily conceive, that the descriptions and language of its teachers were couched in all the strangeness and mystery, which might be supposed to hold out an additional lure to the credulity of the people. As an instance, we may cite an extract from one of them whose language appears to be most intelligible. Professor Kluge divides the different stages into which the patient may be carried, into six different degrees.

"The latter he advances in three degrees, says the learned Professor, "he leaves the wa- ter world, and approaches the unspiritual. These degrees cannot always be produced by art in all patients; nor is an ascent to the ulti- mate, requisite for the recovery of health; for many patients during the whole course of the cure, until their perfect recovery remain in the lower degrees only; others become somnambu- lous and cease by every new operation, and gradually rise to the highest state; others, again, though but few, pass over to the higher degrees at once, and in this they continue during the whole of the cure. As they get better, however, all lose their somnambulism."

In the first degree, the usual channels of ac- cess by which the soul is connected with exter- nal world remain much acted. Some re- mains open, and retains exact within the usual sphere of things. This is called the waking de- gree. The second degree is denominated the half sleep, or the imperfect crisis. The eye is closed, but the other senses are not entirely shut. The third degree is the magnetic sleep, in which the patient is in the condition of a person stun- ned; but it is remarkable, that while he thus stands on the verge, as it were, of the world of senses in darkness and mystery, he still retains the recollection of real life. The fourth degree is called the perfect crisis, and is distinguished from the third by the presence of consciousness, it is commonly called somnambulism. The fifth degree is known by the name of Clairvoyance, or self-inspection more properly said, as in the patient obtains a luminous knowledge of the in- ward state of his body and mind, calculates the diagnostics which will arise as a natural conse- quence, and determines the most effectual reme- dies for their removal.

In the sixth degree, the patient steps out of himself into a higher connection with universal nature. The faculty of self-inspection is extend- ed over things near and far off in space and time, and this state is denominated the degree of general vision, also the ecstacy or disorganiza- tion. The patient is abstracted from all things mean and terrestial, and exalted to more grand

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

The recent attempt to bring the theory of Animal Magnetism into vogue in the U. States, though long since exploded by the Savans of Eu- rope, will be a sufficient apology to our readers for devoting a few space to its consideration in this article. The best method of preventing the increase of medical quackery, and imposition, as well as of bringing into light any discoveries that will really be beneficial to mankind, is by the publication of every authenticated fact we may possess in relation to them.

The origin of the term Animal Magnetism, was a supposed analogy between the action of the magnet on certain metallic substances, and that of the animal or vital energy, which pro- duces certain phenomena, in all substances in which it is contained. These phenomena are made evident, by the professors of this art, through various means, the most usual of which are manipulation according to prescribed forms, breathing upon the subject of the operation, fix- ing the eyes, upon him, &c. The effects are principally the bringing into action, various sen- sations both corporeal and mental among which we may instance, dullness, pain, diminished ac- tivity of the external senses, faintings, convul- sive sleep and vivid dreams, during which the patient has a high degree of intellectual percep- tion. In the latter state, that of magnetic sleep, the subject of the operation, can view the inter- nal organization of his own body, and that of other believers, give medical prescriptions adapt- ed to any disease they may possess, make pro- phecies, and is utterly unconscious when awa- kened, of any thing that has transpired during the period of magnetic stupor. The frequent attestation of credible witnesses to these facts, gives the subject a degree of importance, though its effects are usually referred to the excitement of a heated imagination conjoined with morbid sensitiveness of mental feeling.

The first professor of the art who attempted to reduce the sensations, we have described to assumed philosophical principles, was Anthony Mesmer, a native of Switzerland. His profession as a student of medicine led him to the perusal of certain medical works, in which the subject was alluded to, in such a manner, as to concen- trate his attention entirely upon it. The result of his speculations was a confident belief in the existence of the magnetic fluid, and that it pre- vaded all animal life. Accordingly he submitted several patients affected with different diseases to the application of the mineral magnet, which was rubbed in different directions on their bodies. He afterwards tried the effect of placing the magnet in constant communication with the dis- eased parts, and it is stated with the most grati- fying results. Further experiments enabled him to dispense with the magnet altogether, and to supply the fluid from his own body, by manipu- lation, and the other means we have mentioned. No further improvement appears to have been attained by himself, or his imitators, of which a great number attained celebrity in the interi- throughout Europe. The boldness and success with which they carried out their peculiar doc- trines, obtained many proselytes among the most learned and scientific men of France and Ger- many. In England, we cannot, the system never obtained any permanent footing. So great was the spread of this doctrine at this period at Paris, that the Medical Faculty were directed by a royal ordinance to examine its professions. Their report ascribed the phenomena exhibited by the magnetizers, to the influence of imagina- tion to imitation and excited universal mirth! This condemnation did not tend to allay the ex- citement in favour of the system. The report was ascribed to the jealousy of the regular phy- sicians, and their desire of suppressing a dis- covery likely to prove inimical to their own in- terests.

From the numerous works written about that period, on this intricate subject, we may form some idea of the facility with which the influence of imagination furnished proselytes, to the new doctrines.

It appears that two subjects are requisite for the process of magnetising. The one active and the other passive, the magnetizer and the mag- netized. It is also affirmed that the phenomena are seen only on the latter, but that the former also undergoes an alteration in this process. The magnetizer must possess a superiority of energy and vital power with respect to the patient. But if the reverse be the case, either no perceptible effect will take place, or the phenomena will be seen in the magnetizer and not in the patient. When the magnetizer operates on a susceptible subject, he experiences a warmth and gentle flowing out from the tip of his hand and finger ends, but if he wears silk gloves, or covers his hands with any other electric substance, he ex- periences none of this general outstreaming, and the operations are of no effect, and if he wear linen or leather gloves, the result is different. After an effectual application, the magnetizer feels a general weakness in the organs of diges- tion, attended with debility, which is said to be in proportion to the degree of susceptibility in the patient. When the magnetizer is isolated with the patient, by electric larger, the waste of power is said to be not only less, but the effect of the operation greater,—the influence from which is that the weakness or debility is not owing to fatigue or weakness, but is occasioned by the loss of communicated matter. The ef- fects of the operation on the patient are the re- verse. He is invigorated, the sense of the bright- ens flowing and the whole system in his senses- tions, and he seems to have received an augmen- tation of vital energy.

As the very nature of this science excluded the existence of common sense, we must readily conceive, that the descriptions and language of its teachers were couched in all the strangeness and mystery, which might be supposed to hold out an additional lure to the credulity of the people. As an instance, we may cite an extract from one of them whose language appears to be most intelligible. Professor Kluge divides the different stages into which the patient may be carried, into six different degrees.

"The latter he advances in three degrees, says the learned Professor, "he leaves the wa- ter world, and approaches the unspiritual. These degrees cannot always be produced by art in all patients; nor is an ascent to the ulti- mate, requisite for the recovery of health; for many patients during the whole course of the cure, until their perfect recovery remain in the lower degrees only; others become somnambu- lous and cease by every new operation, and gradually rise to the highest state; others, again, though but few, pass over to the higher degrees at once, and in this they continue during the whole of the cure. As they get better, however, all lose their somnambulism."

In the first degree, the usual channels of ac- cess by which the soul is connected with exter- nal world remain much acted. Some re- mains open, and retains exact within the usual sphere of things. This is called the waking de- gree. The second degree is denominated the half sleep, or the imperfect crisis. The eye is closed, but the other senses are not entirely shut. The third degree is the magnetic sleep, in which the patient is in the condition of a person stun- ned; but it is remarkable, that while he thus stands on the verge, as it were, of the world of senses in darkness and mystery, he still retains the recollection of real life. The fourth degree is called the perfect crisis, and is distinguished from the third by the presence of consciousness, it is commonly called somnambulism. The fifth degree is known by the name of Clairvoyance, or self-inspection more properly said, as in the patient obtains a luminous knowledge of the in- ward state of his body and mind, calculates the diagnostics which will arise as a natural conse- quence, and determines the most effectual reme- dies for their removal.

In the sixth degree, the patient steps out of himself into a higher connection with universal nature. The faculty of self-inspection is extend- ed over things near and far off in space and time, and this state is denominated the degree of general vision, also the ecstacy or disorganiza- tion. The patient is abstracted from all things mean and terrestial, and exalted to more grand and noble sensations. He undergoes, as it were a transmutation of being, a spirit speaks through him. His connection with the magnetizer is so intimate, that he knows all his thoughts, and obeys his will, and yet the sensations of this state are said to border on the beatitude."

Beyond these degrees, there are other stages, but they have not been so accurately described.

Such is the theory of animal magnetism, which since the close of the last century, has gradual- ly sunk into the oblivion, which at some time or other, is sure to be the final resting place of every attempt to practice on the credulity of mankind. The only question which has not yet been decided by time, is, whether the inventor of the system, as above described, was an impos- tor or an enthusiast.

On the continent, we are informed, that this system still retains a few adherents. For ex- ample of this, we may refer the curious reader, to the late work of our countryman, Cooper, en- titled, "Gleanings in Europe." Recently an attempt has been made to revive the doctrine in some of the eastern States, in our own country, under the auspices of a professor, named Poyen.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March, 14, 1837.

The session of the Legislature is now draw- ing to a close, but the public business does not advance as rapidly as the time. There is more of the delay to which all things are in- cident, at- tached to the legislative doings this winter, than proper fairness would seem to demand. But as every thing will end, so will the misery of hope deferred, and this unprofitable session will finally close.

March 8th.—In Senate, Mr. Fraily reported a bill to incorporate the Hazel and Beaver Hill Coal Company. A bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars to the Blind, and Deaf and Dumb Institutions of Philadelphia, passed in committee of the whole. In the House, Mr. Fergo, by a memorial from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, reported a bill to in- corporate the Philadelphia Telegraph Com- pany. Bills to incorporate the New Castle and Freeport, Pittsburg, Kittanning and Warren, Harrisburg and Allentown, Rail Road Com- panies, passed separately, a third reading, by large majorities. Bill to incorporate the West- ern Pennsylvania Hospital Society, and the Pittsburg Board of Trade, passed a final read- ing. Bill for the relief of Peter Stoeltzen, the fortunate *paternal* lay organized, after ex- cising his hope to adopting a section to oblige each member to pay him three dollars.

March 9th.—The Senate tolled the following bills together, and ordered them to be tran- scribed, 2d to 3d. Bill to repeal poll tax—col- lateral inheritance tax—shop tax, and tax on writs. They were then referred to the com- mittee on revenue bills for separation. In the House, Mr. Strickland, reported a bill to incor- porate the Central Railroad of the Northern Liber- ties. Bill to enlarge the provisions of the bill providing for a Geological Survey of the State, passed a third reading. Bill to incorporate the Delaware Mount Tow Boat, and Canal Transpor- tation Company, reported by committee of the whole. Bill to charter the Susquehanna County Bank, was negatived—ayes 39, nays 43.

March 10th.—In the Senate, Mr. Toland offer- ed a resolution to appropriate the 500,000 dol- lars due to the U. S. Bank on the 3d of March next, to the common school fund, to be distribut- ed according to the several laws of this com- monwealth, regulating the distribution of such appropriations. Laid on the table.

Petitions were presented for the charter of a Bank of Pittsburg with a capi- tal of *three millions* of dollars. The appro- priation bill was then taken up on second read- ing. On motion of Mr. McIlvaine, and with the consent of the improvement members, the appropriation to the Brandywine Canal, was reduced one hundred thousand dollars.

March 11th.—In Senate, a bill making an appropriation of 4000 dollars to test the meteo- rological theory, of Dr. Espy, passed through committee of the whole. It was amended on motion of Mr. Darragh, to grant to the Pitts- burg Institute, the sum of 3000 dollars. The bill contemplates a general extension of meteo- rological science, by means of regular observa- tions in each county. In the House, the appro- priation bill was taken up and on the mo- tion of Mr. McIlvaine the appropriation to the North Branch Canal, was reduced one hundred thousand dollars.

March 13.—In Senate, Mr. Fullerton pre- sented a petition of citizens of Mifflin County, that the sale of ardent spirits may be prevented. The committee on Education reported a bill grant- ing aid to the Haddington College. A resolu- tion was passed on motion of Dr. Burden, to as- certain the amount of bank notes, in circula- tion issued by the banks of this State. The tax bills before mentioned were reported, and the bill to repeal the poll tax, passed second read- ing 23 to 8—to repeal the tax on limits, passed 23 to 8—to repeal the shop tax, lost 19 to 13—collateral tax, 15 to 13. To-day the two first named, passed final reading.

The improvement bill had advanced so far as the sixth section. The grant to private com- panies was limited to about 25 per cent. and it is a question whether even this can pass now. The bill will hold on for some days longer.

The Committee to investigate the banks have had two or three sessions, since my last, but have not elicited any thing further of importance. The Committee will report this week, and great must be their drift upon the timey, if they make out a *prima facie* case.

THEATRICALS.

Walnut St. Theatre.—The drama of Thalaba was repeated for the last time on Saturday even- ing. A numerous audience attended the per- formance. The Spirit of the Rhine, a comic interlude was performed on the same evening.

Two new pieces were performed on Monday evening for the benefit of Mr. Barrymore. The tragedy of the sconiers, in one of these, entitled "Pelopidas," is of a very attractive and imposing description. In the latter, a Chinese drama with a very unpronounceable name, the audience appeared to find much food for merri- ment. They are both got up with the taste and skill which characterises every dramatic pro- duction, under the auspices of Mr. Barrymore. By referring to an advertisement in another co- lumn, it will be seen that Mr. Conner's benefit will take place on Monday evening next, on which occasion he will bring forward the unoss- ed attraction of a new American drama by Dr. Paul Brown, Esq. From the high reputa- tion sustained by the author, we may presume that his present effort will be marked, by every necessary requisite to its success.

Chestnut St. Theatre.—If we may judge from the crowded appearance of this theatre on Sa- turday evening, the benefit of Power must have proved highly advantageous to him in a pecuni- ary point of view. His delineation of the Irish character was given with his usual spirit and humour.

A new opera entitled the "Pirate Boy," was produced on Monday evening. Mrs. Watson and her daughter sustaining the principal parts. To say any thing in praise of the admired vocalists, would be altogether superfluous on our part, and we shall direct our criticism to the opera itself, where indeed there appears to be ample occasion for it. We believe it is a compilation of the Italian Il Pirata, one of Marryatt's novels, to- gether with many overtures, duets, &c. from the music of the celebrated composer Bellini.— These combinations have certainly been formed into a very pleasing medley, but in no case can be called an opera.

Hamilton as the Pirate Captain was very de- cently the subject of general commendation.

Mr. Peterson's Elysium on Wednesday evening was passable. The orchestral department was augmented on the occasion of this repetition of La Sonnambula.

An extensive silk manufactory has been es- tablished on the Island of Hydra, in Greece.

Two coal mines have been discovered in Greece one in the province of Philiatis, the other in Pe- loponnesus.

COMMUNICATION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Singular Robbery.—At the Hereford county sessions, on the 7th inst. a beggar named A- tree was indicted for stealing a shirt of Edward Davis, of Kent church, and asked charity of the family told him to go away, as they would give him nothing, he said he must have something, and took up a knife and cut a large piece of bread off a loaf. The jury found him guilty, and the chairman sentenced him to be transported for SEVEN YEARS.—*Hereford Journal, England.*

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing on the date of Feb. 27th, has the following paragraph:—

"Yesterday a duel was fought in this city, be- tween Captain Shamburg and Mr. Cuvillier.— The quarrel originated in a ball room, some weeks since, between the former and a brother of the latter. They passed on the Levee next day. Cuvillier accosted Shamburg in a manner he believed to be insulting. Some hostile motion being mutually made by the parties, Shamburg drew a sword cane, and run it into the arm of Cuvillier, whereupon the latter discharged two pistols at the former, without effect. Here the matter rested for some days, save that Shamburg underwent a kind of trial, and was discharged. The brother of the wounded Cuvillier took up the quarrel of the wounded brother, and chal- lenged Shamburg, and the meeting took place yesterday, with broad-swords, on horseback.— They paraded at the proper hour, on fine look- ing geldings, armed with swords—took their po- sitions, and waited, like knights of old, the word to be given for combat. The result was, that after some close cutting and thursting, Sham- burg had his hat cleft in twain, and his horse killed under him; and Cuvillier had a division made of his clothing across his whole front, lean- ing, it is said, a slight flesh wound; and here the affair terminated. While the high mettle of southern blood keeps up, I do not see how duel- ing is to be prevented. The duel was at a pub- lic place, and from the mode of fighting, a large number of persons were drawn to the spot to wit- ness the combat."

LEGISLATIVE FANTASIES.

During the debate in the House of Assembly on Saturday the 18th ult. respecting the election of the U. S. Senator, Mr. Kelly attacked in an ungentlemanly manner, the member from Som- to, Mr. Giger. He said, (addressing himself to the speaker) he should make no reply, but upon meeting the gentleman, if such he could be called,) out of the House, he would give him that treatment which his remarks demanded.

On the Monday following, Mr. Kelly appeared armed, exhibiting in his bosom the hilt of a dirk of much elegance and finish. This being an ex- traordinary exhibition, Mr. Yontz, of Licking, determining not to be behind Mr. Kelly, rigged himself out, for the purpose of ridicule, with a wooden dirk of considerable length, and placed it in his bosom, leaving the hilt observable to the members, which was formed of a cob with a button on the end. The members sitting side by side, Mr. Yontz, eyeing Kelly close, would out every now and then with his wooden article, and exhibit its pendulous dimensions to him. This created much laughter, which was immedi- ately turned upon poor Kelly, and (not his) we- vere mortified. How ridiculous the idea that any member should arm himself in a delibe- rate assembly of enlightened freemen! But it was proper, treated, and must have had its wonted effect. In the language of Mr. C—— "the revolution is headless as yet!"—*Ohio Rep.*

Singular Revenge.—Two workmen having quarrelled in a sugar refinery at Valenciennes, one of them threw his comrade into a copper of thick molasses. The latter scrambled out, co- vered from head to foot with the sugary stuff, and angry at his adversary, rushed into the streets, and as he was to make his way to the King's Procureur or tradition legal redress. It was freezing very hard at the time, and the sugar became so firm that when he arrived at the house of the Magistrate he looked like a substantial stick of barley sugar. His arms were glued to his sides, so that he was compelled to ask a by- stander to ring the bell for admittance. The ex- hibition attracted crowds of spectators, and excited much merriment.—*Evening Paper.*

Silk, and Beet Sugar.—The culture of Silk, and the manufacture of Sugar from the beet, are rapidly gaining the attention of the citizens of this country. The Legislature of some of the States, have already incorporated companies and passed other laws, for promoting and en- couraging the silk business, and we trust the period is not distant, when their production will form a part of the employment of every agricultural family. We can see no reason to doubt, why the manufacture of Sugar can indispensable ar- ticle in every family, may not become as com- mon as home apple-butter.

To the production of Silk and Sugar, we may look in some measure, for that employment for females, which is the banishment of the spinning wheel, has deprived them—and which is so es- sential to the morals and interest of the commu- nity.—*Frank. Pa. Repr.*

Fatal Accident.—A most melancholy acci- dent occurred a day or two since in Gwal township, Bucks county. The particulars are thus recorded in the Reading Chronicle:—A young man about twenty-one years of age, named Lewis Unger, a son of Mr. Charles Unger, had taken a gun from the house, for the purpose of shooting a Kingfisher, as he said; and a few moments previously, and whilst standing on a log, waiting to catch another glimpse of the bird, with the gun resting on the ground by his side, it accidentally went off, the whole load penetra- ting his right breast. Several persons were near in the large, who had been watching the young man, and saw the discharge of the piece, run to the spot, but he had ceased to breathe before they reached him.

REPORTS OF SAN ANTONIO.

February 16th, 1837.—Gen. S. A. Johnson, commanding the Texian army, received com- munications from Col. Seguin, at Bexar, that he received information that the town was in danger, surprised and taken on the night of the 7th, by a party of Mexican cavalry, from six to eight hundred strong, and some of the principal men of Bexar were to confirm with them. Seguin instantly made prisoners of several of those persons, and took to his fort and march for head quarters, where he was expect- ed to arrive on the 8th inst. Our arms is repre- ed in high spirits, and anxious to encounter the foe. It has also been reported that the Mexican army, 6,000 in all, was about crossing the Rio Grande. A number of prisoners are in our camp, who state they are deserters from the Mexican army, and it is supposed they are spies.

Miss Jane H. Bucknall, who lately went out to the Salt river country on a matrimonial speculation, not immediately finding a chance to suit her mind, has advertised in the Salt River Journal that she is still on hand—a candidate for matrimony. The following is a correct descrip- tion of her, and if she has not made any mistake she is certainly worth the trouble of coming after least.—

"Near 18 years of age, fair complexion, rather light colored hair, blue eyes, common height, rather slender, and a round face. I am by no means wealthy, though I have enough for a com- fortable support—a plain English education—not quite a worldly temper—am well disposed to wards matrimony, though will not condescend to notice every fop who may call himself respectable."—*N. Y. Sun.*

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

[illegible]	United States Bank,	
	Pennsylvania,	
	Merchants' Bank,	
	Girard Bank,	
	Kentucky Bank,	
	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	
	Schuylk. Nav. Co.	
	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	
	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	
	Lehigh Loan,	
	N. Orleans R. R.	
	Com. Bank Cincinnati,	
	Mer. & Mec. Bank Pittsburg,	
	Louisville Bank,	
	Farmers Bank, Mass.	
	Grand Gulf Bank,	
	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	
	Beaver Meadow R. R.	
	Schuylk. Bank,	
	Lexington & C. R. R.	
	Western Bank,	
	South Carolina Bank,	

RECEIPTS BY MAIL,

Received from Edward Owen, Jas. R. Belas, [illegible]; Wm. A. Fox, M. C. Cassell, [illegible]; H. Lennox, Wm. Hancock, [illegible]; A. Lang, Esq. [illegible]; H. Leech, Esq. [illegible]; Samuel K. Jay, Esq. [illegible]; J. K. [illegible]; W. F. [illegible]; A. B. [illegible]; Jacob Sc[illegible], Esq. [illegible]; G. B. Lewis, P. H. Brown, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; J. P. Brookins, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; Geo. W. Jones, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; Morris Hall, [illegible]; [illegible]; Hon. T. Mason, [illegible]; John [illegible]; A. J. Bell, N. York, [illegible]; [illegible]; Elias D. Young, [illegible]; [illegible]; James Hunt, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; Kelly & Buttorff, [illegible]; Simon Brown, Jas. Hutchinson, Esq. [illegible]; Brown Bros. [illegible]; [illegible]; W. Hodgson, [illegible]; H. Muir, Esq. [illegible]; Jno. H. R—s, Esq. [illegible]; T. D. Bowne, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; H. Muir, Esq. [illegible]; S. C. Brighton, Esq. [illegible]; R. N. Jennings, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; Samuel K. Jay, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; A. Munro, Esq. [illegible]; Munro, Ann Fraser, Esq. [illegible]; Chas. H. Fay, Benj. Mackel, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; James S. Lawrence, Esq. [illegible]; Wm. Hunt, Esq. [illegible]; March 15. P. E. Sc[illegible], Esq. [illegible]; G. W. Hutchinson, Esq. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible];

That gives it all its flavour.

From the Dramatic Throttlebat.

LOFTY WITS.

Is there a heart that never sighed?
Is there a tongue that never lied?
Is there a man that never drank?
Is there a man that never stank?
If so, then heart and tongue and eye
Must all almost confounded be.

'Twixt woman and wine,
Man's life is a mixt;
For a vice makes its head ache,
And t'other its heart!

A journalist[illegible] asked one," having proposed a comic edition, wished to have the opinion of his valet, on the subject of his merits. The result is as follows:

He rises, he paces, and I watch'd,
And view him pass within;
At the first line he read, his face
Was all over the grin.

He read the next; the grin grew loud,
And shot from ear to ear;
He read the third; a chuckling noise
I now began to hear.

The fourth, he burst into a roar;
The fifth, his waistband split;
The sixth, he bow'd five bu tons off,
And turn'd into a fit.

Ten days and nights, with sleepless eye,
I watched this wretched man,
And since, I never dare to write
As funny as I can.

ROSY O'MORE, OR GOOD OMENS.

A BALLAD.

Young Rosy O'More courted Kathleen Bawn,
He was as fond as a lover, and she soft as the dawn;
He would sit at her feet gently Kathleen to pester,
And he thought the best way to do that was to tease her.

"Now Rosy, he said," would Kathleen would cry,
Retreating from her lad, with a saucy leer,
"With your tricks, I don't know in truth what I'm
[illegible]
For the world I would'nt ill I put on my cloak made
[illegible]
"Oh, jewel!" says Rosy," that same is the way
You've served my cousin the many a day,
And I'm afraid that I am, and why not to be sure?
For 'tis all for good luck," said Rosy O'More.

"Indeed, then," said Kathleen, "don't think of the
[illegible]
For I have got half a promise to smothering Mike;
The poor boy! I walk in he loves, I'll be bound."
"Faix," says Rosy, "I'll rather love you than its
[illegible]
"Now, Rosy, I pray, now don't let me go
Sure I'm in every sight I'm taking you so"
"Oh!" says Rosy, "that same I'm de, afraid to hear!
For myself is a name to be continuing my dear
Oh, jewel! says Rosy, the same till you die,
And by that morning we'll one day night the black
[illegible]
And by and that I am, and why not, to be sure?
Says the lad for good luck," says Rosy O'More.

"Arah, Kathleen, my darlint, you've sure to
[illegible]
And I'm going to [illegible] Dony Gomes and
[illegible]
Jig [illegible]
And I'm [illegible] drinking your health, quite a
[illegible]
[illegible] now this I must ask to be press."
"Thin, indeed, my dear," says Kathleen and her neck,
Now I [illegible] to be sure, and I'll [illegible]
And she looked in her eyes that were beaming with
[illegible]
And she kissed her sweet lips—don't you think he was
[illegible]
"That's right," says Rosy, that you're a good boy
[illegible]
"Then here goes now for," says he, "to make sure
For there's luck in odd numbers," says Rosy O'More.

A gentleman paying his addresses to a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter, and of course the heiress to a number of negroes, was informed, in answer to his inquiries, that she was not lonesome there being so society in the neighborhood and saw one scarce but twice. She resided she was not lonesome, for she attended her self well with [illegible]. He asked her which she [illegible] kind of writing, poetry or prose? "Na-[illegible] says the lady, "I writes small hand."

Parsimony.—A minister asked a minister, whether a person might not at any time allow himself to dress and live fashions without being proud.—Madam," replied the minister, "whenever you see the hair of the first out of the hole, you may be sure that [illegible] is made."

An amorous young swain was asked how he liked a pretty young lady to whom he had been paying his addresses. "Why, sir," said he, "I thought my passion strong enough to overlook her failings, but when I discovered she was a squinter I [illegible] her."

BREAKING A WILL.—SCENE IN COURT.

Judge.—Were you acquainted with old Mr. Thrift?

Witness.—Rather guess I was.

Judge.—Do you know any thing about his will?

Witness.—Why, he I don't.

Judge.—Were you present when?

Witness.—Why, that's the way it was a playing[illegible]

Judge.—I mean his last will and testament.

Witness.—Don't know nothing about that never heard of no will that had any will for resi-in the Testament.

Judged on this refer to his disposition, but to the account of his property.

Witness.—Well, I did think that he swap'd off his land to neighbors in slightly small [illegible] account as nominy, materia, tatur and sugin corn balls.

Judge.—I want to know if you have any knowledge of the making a will to divide the property.

Witness.—As to that I can't say that I have.

Judge.—Well, tell us your whole tale for.

Witness.—Then I'm going to tell you what I was going to tell Hoker.

Judge.—Well, you can tell better return, you don't waste it about any [illegible]

Witness.—As you [illegible]

THE FIRST TIME.—A person, we are told, lately went to a dentist to have a tooth drawn, to purchase some twenty pounds of that genius, carrying as much as a sack to put it in. When the sack was filled, the dentist was not half found to weigh it. When he was gone, the customer looked with uneasiness upon a mere [illegible] in the sack with the tooth, and hastily put one in the hand, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in exchange. The dentist was not aware of the [illegible] and [illegible] a valuable [illegible] for the tooth [illegible] the sack, but his reward [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]